

Public-Office, Bow-Street, Covent-Garden.

THE  
PUBLIC HUE and CRY;  
O R,

Sir John Fielding's General Preventive Plan.

S E N T

To the Mayors and Chief Officers of Corporations, the Acting Magistrates in the Counties at large, and the Keepers of every County Gaol throughout England.

From FRIDAY, MAY 13, to FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1774.

[N<sup>o</sup>. 20.]

The DESIGN of this UNDERTAKING.

**T**O prevent Offences, and thereby save the Lives of many of his Majesty's Subjects by the speedy Detection of Criminals. To check the mischievous Effects of Luxury, and raise an Attention, if possible, to a due Subordination by seasonable Persuasions, conveyed in Essays on Human Life. To advance the Rewards of the Ingenious by exhibiting their authenticated Merits to the Public. To state existing Evils that affect the Peace and good Order of Society, to trace them to their Sources, and point out the Remedies. And as this public spirited Plan is honoured by Royal Countenance, from Sentiments of the highest Benevolence, and is carried into Execution on the most disinterested Principles by the Editor of this Paper, to whom no possible Gain can arise, except that immense one of deserving well of his Country; it has the fairest Claim to the Approbation of the Worthy, the Assistance of the Able, and the Candour of all his Majesty's well-disposed Subjects.

J. FIELDING.

S. All Essays for the Hue and Cry are desired to be directed to Bow-Street.

ESCAPED from JUSTICE.

**JOSEPH HORNE**, charged with Felony, at Ashford in Kent. He is a Labourer, middle aged, about five Feet nine Inches high, black complexioned, straight Hair, large Ears, wore a dark coloured Sailor's Jacket, and was born near Brentwood, in Essex. Give Notice to the above Office, or to A. Ingles, Esq. at Ashford, Kent.

ESCAPED from JUSTICE.

**JOHN RUSSELL** and **JOHN BURROUGHS**, charged on the Oath of an Accomplice with being guilty of divers Robberies in Gloucestershire; they are both Cloth-Workers by Trade, and are Natives of Chalford, in Gloucestershire. Russell is about twenty-three Years old, five Feet six Inches high, dark brown Hair, pock-marked; was dressed in a dark brown suit of Cloaths, brown Great Coat, and a round bound Hat. Burroughs is about twenty-three Years old, five Feet six Inches high, thin made, a fair Complexion, light brown Hair, blue Coat and Waistcoat, and leather Breeches, and a round bound Hat. Give Notice to the Mayor of Gloucester, or to the above Office.

**ESCAPED** from the Constable of Brandon, in Suffolk, as he was conveying to Bury Gaol, William Palmer, of Brandon, Butcher, charged with Felony. The said William Palmer is about five Feet seven or eight Inches high, has short straight black Hair, black or brown Eyes, a swarthy Complexion, has lost a Piece out of one of his Ears, and is between twenty-five and thirty Years of Age; he had on when he escaped a fustian Frock and Waistcoat, and leather Breeches. He has an Uncle lives in Yorkshire. Whoever will apprehend the said William Palmer, and secure him, so as he may be committed to Gaol, shall receive a Reward of Three Guineas, over and above what is allowed by Act of Parliament for apprehending Felons, and all reasonable Charges to be paid by the said Robert Coulfey, of Brandon aforesaid. Give Notice to the above Office, or to the said Robert Coulfey.

**WHEREAS** one Stephen Offer has lately run away, and left his Family chargeable to the Parish of Bishops Cannings, in Wiltshire. And the Dwelling-House of one John Cook, of the same Parish, Labourer, was on the 13th Day of this Instant May broke open, and a Sum of

three Pounds five Shillings stolen out of the same; and the said Stephen Offer is supposed to have broke open the said House and stole the said Money. The Church-Wardens and Overseers of the Poor of the said Parish do therefore offer a Reward of Two Guineas to any Person who will apprehend the said Stephen Offer, and give the said Parish Officers Notice thereof that they may fetch him; and also Two Guineas further if he shall be convicted of breaking open and robbing the said House, over and above what is allowed by Act of Parliament.

The said Stephen Offer is a strong grown Man, about twenty-eight Years of Age, of a fresh Complexion, about five Feet seven or eight Inches high, and light brown straight Hair, and wore a foul weather Waistcoat, with metal Buttons, and a blue Waistcoat under the same, and sometimes wore a Smock-Frock.

**STOLEN** from Aston Clinton, near Tring, Herts, the 19th of May, an aged Bay Mare, fourteen Hands and a half high, a Blaze in her Face, her hind Shoes thicker on the Outside than the Inside. Two Guineas Reward is offered by the Owner. Give Notice to the above Office, or to the Rev. Mr. Price, at Aston Clinton aforesaid.

**STOLEN** the 18th Instant, from Hendon, in Middlesex, a Black Saddle Mare, six or seven Years old, fourteen Hands high; lop eared, long Tail, an E clipt upon each Rump in the Hair, but almost grown out, is full of Milk, her Colt which she suckled being left behind, has fine legs. Two Guineas Reward is offered by the Owner. Give Notice to the above Office, or to Mr. John Etheridge, in Braint-Street, Hendon.

**STOLEN** or **STRAYED** from Beckenham, in Kent, the 24th Instant, a Bay Gelding, rising six Years old, Nag Tail, fifteen Hands high, a small Star in his Forehead, two white Heels behind above his Fetlock, a remarkable black Spot, about the Size of a Crown-Piece, on one of his hind Legs, just above his Hoof, has a great many Warts all over him, one large one taken off in the Girting-Place, is very fat, having laid at Grass. Two Guineas Reward, and all reasonable Charges are offered by the Owner. Give Notice to the above Office.—N. B. One of his Knees is broke in two places, and one of his Hocks.



To the EDITOR of the HUE AND CRY.

S I R,

**O**BSERVING in your paper two excellent letters on Economy, have sent you the following fragment which I found among my father's papers, entitled Sketches of Characters.

I have here boldly ventured to draw the character of Ariosto, and his Steward Palmiro, in which attempt I hope candour will let truth supply the want of the embellishments of eloquence.

This Nobleman inherited from the worthiest parents, whom I had the honour to know, an amiable disposition, and a sound constitution, the greatest of all blessings; to which were added the advantages of a virtuous example, and every care in his education that could either enlighten or enlarge his mind, or improve his heart; for from his youth upwards his father never permitted him to lose a single moment in his studies. He was first sent to a private school to learn the rudiments of grammar, and when he was of an age to bear the discipline and fatigues of a public seminary, he was placed at Eton, where he made a distinguished figure as a scholar; from whence he went to the University as a Gentleman Commoner, where he continued until by due time and proper exercises he regularly took his degree as a matter of right; for his father had a great aversion to honorary degrees in a University, considering them as an encouragement to idleness in youth. When he had finished his studies at Oxford he was sent abroad, attended by persons more distinguished for their real than fashionable knowledge, and continued on his travels about three years, when he returned to the great joy of his parents. I shall never forget the festivity his arrival occasioned in our neighbourhood; it was not a festivity founded on making the common people drunk, by giving away quantities of beer, &c. but a real and sincere joy lighted a flame in the hearts of all the tenants, even down to the lowest labourer on principles of affection; he was known and beloved by them all. This young gentleman had acquired such fundamental political knowledge, and had so well weighed and considered the interests and manners of different countries, that he was very soon after his return solicited to accept a public employ of great trust and importance. Indeed, his father at first disapproved this step, for as he had experienced the comfort and delights of a retired life, and had placed his felicity in making all around him happy, and well knew from repeated observation the troubles, dissatisfactions and disappointments that constantly attend persons in public stations, he heartily wished his son would follow that path through life which had afforded him so much real comfort and satisfaction; but at last finding that his son had an inclination and abilities for business, and confiding in his integrity and sound principles of honour, he gave him leave to accept his most gracious sovereign's offer, expressing at the same time the mortification he must feel, at his time of life, at the loss of so much of his son's company that the duty of his office must necessarily rob him of: however, he was in some measure made amends for this loss by the rapid progress his son made in securing the confidence and esteem both of prince and people. About three years after this event, by which time his son had made no small figure both in the senate and cabinet, he lost both father and mother, who, full of years, and full of honours, sunk without pain or reluctance into the lap of death; a loss which must have been insupportable both to rich and poor in his Lordship's neighbourhood, had not his son's amiable disposition, and eminent virtues afforded them consolation. At the age then of twenty-eight this young Nobleman came to a large estate, in the most beautiful situation, and in the best order of any estate in England; but alas with all these advantages he came to his possessions with a broken heart for the loss of the best of parents, having been long convinced that his father was the best friend, and the most cheerful companion of his acquaintance.

His Steward Palmiro was also so much affected at the death of his old master, that business of every kind regarding his office stood still, and every thing wore a melancholy hue. The only being that found any advantage from this event was Palmiro's faithful old horse Knobb, who got a respite of six weeks at least, a circumstance he had been a stranger to for twenty years; for the

good Palmiro never failed, wet or dry, frost or snow, to be on horseback most part of the day, my Lord's estate being very extensive, and Palmiro constantly engaged in some business or other regarding his master's welfare or that of his tenants: he considered his Lordship's tenants as a society, and as he never let an estate where he did not give the tenant an opportunity by sobriety and industry to gain a comfortable livelihood, and to breed up his family with credit and reputation, he was rather strict than otherwise in keeping them up to their payments: he cultivated an idea amongst them that they were a part of my Lord's family, he therefore promoted love and harmony amongst them; he reconciled all their disputes by the sweetness of his temper, the strength of his judgment and great moderation. And if any accident befel any of his farmers by floods, storms, lightning, &c. he never failed to recommend an abatement of their rent that year, and to encourage them to improve their lands; if any of them suffered from a reasonable experiment for this purpose, he was sure on the day of payment to have an allowance for it; but if any farmer was guilty of waste or neglect, or proved troublesome, or vexatious to his neighbours, he was dismissed as an unworthy tenant; but under all these circumstances, Palmiro behaved with such justice and humanity, that he had the confidence, love and esteem of every tenant on this extensive estate; if they met with any difficulties, Palmiro was their counsellor; if they had saved any money, Palmiro was their banker; blessed with such a Landlord and such a Steward his Lordship had not a foot of land unlet, nor a tenant that owed him a year's rent.

In this Nobleman's family two audits were held in the year, one at Midsummer, the other at Christmas, with great splendour and hospitality; and if any Farmer did not attend and pay his rent, it was almost as disgraceful as a bankruptcy; and the week after the audit every tradesman was obliged to bring in his bill, and if any one omitted it, without a reasonable excuse, he was dismissed the service; at these audits the wives and children of the tenants that were grown up used to attend; the hall of this mansion was immensely large; on these days they had two tables in the hall, one for my Lord, Palmiro and the tenants; the other for their wives, sons and daughters, at which my Lady presided, and at night they had a dance; and by this mixture of families the tenants children so intermarried that in some years they were almost all related. On these occasions 'twas delightful to see the heartiness of the respect, love and esteem which each endeavoured to shew to my Lord as their patron, and to Palmiro as their friend and counsellor; and although these meetings were very numerous, (for it had been long my Lord's practice to sell estates that were at a distance, and purchase near home whenever an occasion offered,) there never were any disputes or quarrels; and notwithstanding the luxury of the times, my Lord never suffered any liquor to be produced but good strong beer, ale and punch.

(To be continued.)

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, May 18.

The B U D G E T.

L O R D N O R T H

**H**AVING gone through the recapitulation of what was voted, and the services for which each sum was destined, the particulars of which every one may see in the votes. He proceeded to give an account of the present state of France, in the following words:

But it seems from what has been pretty often dropped in this House, and even without doors, that notwithstanding the affairs of this country are in so good a situation, yet taken relatively to those of France, they are in a very bad situation; this has been produced as a matter of error, reproach, and example to those who are concerned in the administration of affairs here. Sir, I shall desire to go a little into this circumstance, but first I must premise that an accurate knowledge of the French finances is to be had by very few; I do not believe there is a person out of the offices in that country, that knows much of the matter with accuracy; but it is easy for a gentleman of quick parts to travel into France and gain that kind of information, to hold forth and to persuade people who know nothing of the matter, that he knows something of the matter, (meaning Colonel Barré.) Sir,

the French finances are not transacted in a House of Commons, or a committee of supply, but in private chambers; it is the glory of this country that all the world knows what England owes, and what England can pay; but in France all is private, the resolutions of the cabinet are followed only by edicts, and these are so contradictory, so voluminous, and so multifarious, that it is a science to understand them; even the bankers of Paris, who have any business, find it impossible to make themselves masters of the humours of the French funds, and employ brokers, whose only business it is; then, Sir, when I pretend to tell you what is the present state of the finances of that country, I cannot pretend to accuracy, I leave these pretensions to gentlemen of more eloquence and greater vivacity, (looking at Col. Barré.)

Sir, I have three accounts of the French finances, as they were in the year 1772, and also last year; these accounts agree in the main pretty well; and are I believe very much to be depended upon in the principal parts, though not, as I before observed, with any minute accuracy. By one of these accounts, the revenue is 559 millions of livres, or about 13,500,000*l.* at the present rate of exchange: Another account makes it 14,000,000; this receipt is longer than it was in 1763, for several new taxes have been laid upon the people, the farms have been renewed and raised, and other circumstances have happened to increase the gross revenue: My accounts make the expenditure in 1764, exceed the whole receipt by 700,000*l.* sterling; and in 1772, after all the additions made to the revenue, after all the aids of power which had reduced the debts, and after every exertion of which we have heard so much, still the excess of expence was then 300,000*l.* sterling: this is, Sir, upon the lowest and most moderate account, but I have very great reason to suppose that this is much under the truth, from another undoubted circumstance, which is, that since 1763, they have contracted in ten years, sixteen millions sterling of new debt; this is certain, and consequently the excess of their expence must have been greater than from 700,000*l.* a year, to 300,000*l.* a year.

I find the whole military expence of France set down at something more than 5,000,000*l.* sterling, but upon this article I have great doubts: the *extraordinaire de guerre* includes only common articles of expence, and even part of the actual pay of the men; but gentlemen who reflect on this matter will be certain there must be some other clasp of no slight consequence.

Besides the military roll, there is the articles of the expences of the King and the Court, which are various and indefinite, and rising to such sums as I dare say make their comptrollers in general tremble. There are also the interest of their debts; upon this article I must dwell a little, because the conduct of the present minister in that country has been held up both within doors and without as a pattern which the ministry in England ought to follow. The means taken to support the finances of France.

In the first place, Sir, the *caisse d'amortissement* was applied to the sinking of the capitals, this being the sinking fund, it seems no great matter, for our sinking fund is applied to the same purpose, but it was shut up; however, Sir, the sinking fund of France is quite another affair from that of England. Upon the great burden of debts which loaded the government in 1763, out came an edict very well written, as all their edicts are, setting forth, that the necessities of the state rendered it absolutely necessary to lessen the debts of the public; that for this purpose his Majesty found it necessary to take a portion of their annual interest, and form it into a fund for the payment of their own debts, a system something different from the fund in England for paying debts. Well, the next thing he did was to divert this very fund to the current service of the year, which had been formed from their interest for the payment of their capital.

Now, Sir, let us turn to the next measure of finance for the reduction of debt: this was in the *tontines*; we have nothing in England that resemble them, and therefore I cannot illustrate it; but the operation was at one stroke to reduce perpetual securities to life annuities, that is to cut off the survivorship. The next thing was to go to work with many different funds bearing interest, some 8 per cent, some 7, others 6, and others 5, all these were by another act of power, for the sake of a beautiful symmetry, reduced to

It has been said, Sir, that the death of the King of France will endanger the peace; and the idea of the new monarch being an economist, is connected with it; in order to make us tremble. But, Sir, if the new King is an economist, he will not break the present peace with his neighbours, in order to plunge into all the difficulties which a war would bring upon him. If he is an economist, he will find work enough in his own finances to keep him employed.

Sir, the ministry in England have been much reflected on, not only for being bad managers, but it has been said they ought, in imitation of the Comptroller General in France, to lay new taxes. Sir, our expences certainly run very high, and to render them easier, new taxes might be devised; and when parliament thinks proper to lay taxes, I shall not oppose it; but I must observe, that our great expences arise from large establishments: these, both by sea and land, were after the peace thought necessary, partly on account of our conquests, and partly for security in peace. There was a measure, Sir, adopted before the last war, which then I suppose was found necessary, certainly had great effects; I mean the seizing the French ships before the declaration of war. But that measure, necessary and useful as it might be, could not, cannot be forgotten; and it might and was thought proper to keep up a greater force than on former occasions, in order that we might not be taken ourselves unawares, and have others go to work with us, with as little ceremony as we attacked them. But, Sir, whether this has been just or not, certainly the gentlemen on the other side of the House have little reason to reproach administration for not laying taxes: let them reflect, Sir, on a tax which was laid upon the malted confidant, upon a consumption not taxed before, called for by every rule of equality, and so light, though at the same time productive, that scarce any body could feel it. Every gentleman will see I mean the cyder tax: that tax, Sir, against which there never were two syllables of common sense urged, was repealed upon the cry of liberty being in danger: the excitemen will invade our houses, cattle, if you please; yet a small composition would have kept out the excitemen, so that to a gentleman of four thousand pounds a year, the payment would have amounted only to forty shillings a year. Unhappily, however, for this country, the cyder countries gave us financiers, and the tax was repealed.

There was another tax, Sir, a well known, common, and customary grant, an annual tax, and the amount little felt by the interest that paid it, that, Sir, was lost; much I am sure to the disappointment of me, among others, who found ourselves in the minority. Those gentlemen, therefore, who promoted the repeal of the cyder duty, and voted for taking off the one shilling of the land-tax, have surely very little reason to reproach administration with not laying on fresh taxes: and they should recollect at the very different situation of France, in this period, from that which has now been mentioned as the system of England. But, Sir, the Ministry are not only condemned for not laying taxes; they have been reproached for not going to war. You should have gone to war for Turkey; you should have gone to war for Faulkland's Island; you should have gone to war for Corsica; you should have gone to war for the good of Poland: and this language has been used by the same gentlemen who reproach administration for a want of economy. As a part of their economical system, they would have engaged the country in a war with the probable expence of sixty or seventy millions more of debt, in order to gain a barren rock, not worth expence. You would have fought for that rock! Let us but fight for Faulkland's Island; fight for the ship, fight for the rudder, fight for any thing, let us but fight! and this fighting spirit was a part of a system of economy.—War, Sir, would prove as it always has done, the very reverse of every principle of economy. One year's war would exhaust all the savings of ten years of peace. Yet, Sir, I would not have it supposed, that therefore administration is to be so fearful of a war as not to preserve the national honour unsullied. The character of the nation is more to be esteemed than many rocks or islands:—submitting to injuries and indignities is never the way to secure peace. It is universally a rule to good ministers in this country, that a war is never to be hazarded for an inconsiderable object, when the honour of the nation can be preserved without it. And those who act on other principles will be found no friends to their country.

2½ per cent.—Next, Sir, there is a fund in France which has ever been held sacred, and through all former acts of power escaped the violence of the financiers; it is the perpetual annuities secured on the *Hotel de Ville*: such an infinite number of people in all parts of France are concerned in the stability of this fund, that it was supposed to be the last that a minister would dare to touch; yet, Sir, this did not escape, under the pretence of paying off part of the capital; the payments were made in *billets de Roy*, which from 100 fell immediately to 60, and that 60 funded anew.

Besides these operations on the funds, other measures were used, which have rather a better appearance; the farmers general were very severely treated in the debts due to them by the crown, but as they are much hated in France, this measure was approved; though certainly in the light of public creditors they ought to have been respected. Another measure was a reduction of pensions, which at first sight may carry a popular appearance, but upon examination it will not be found judicious. In France very many people, after spending early all their fortunes, and passing the great part of their lives in the service of the public, retire upon little pensions, the all they have to live upon; to reduce such, I must call a violent, cruel, and impolitical measure.

It will readily, I apprehend, be allowed me, that to reduce such pensions was not a political conduct; had only the wealthy persons and those of rank suffered, it would have been perhaps no bad measure; but in all probability the less able pensioners were to suffer that reduction, the more sure they were to feel its weight.

Now, Sir, I must observe on these various stretches of power, that they must by no means be called regular operations of financial abilities, since it is very plain, that a comptroller general might as well be called a great minister from his expedition and spirit in applying the dash of a pen to all the debts of France, and wipe them out at one stroke. Is there any gentleman that would wish to see similar operations going forward in England? Is there any gentleman that would think this country so much the richer, and more powerful, because its debt was extinguished by such a mode of proceeding? Is it not apparent that France therefore, from a similarity of reasoning, is by no means more wealthy or more powerful from having practised those acts of power?

I shall next take the French affairs in another point of view.—Notwithstanding these repeated, and, I may say, tyrannical acts, she is still involved in an enormous debt, for it is very little sunk; that is, not near so much by this conduct as at first sight would be supposed. Let us take a view of their funds: By the new created debt since the peace, and that occasioned by the war, a man possessing stock may make about 7 per cent. by his capital. These funds, Sir, are now, and have been for a year, at 32, that is at no less than 68 per cent discount, and there are none of these debts higher. That stock, which it is very well known in France from many circumstances will be the last that is tampered with, is at 27 per cent. discount: Can this view of the present state of the credit of France reasonably suggest alarm to the friends of this country? So very far is the representation we have heard of the French finances from being a true one, that the very *rescriptions* which are formed out of former debts, and which somewhat resemble our Exchequer bills, and which are lessened as fast as the utmost efforts of the French ministers can effect it, these, Sir, are yet circulating in the market at the monstrous discount of more than 40 per cent. and from this circumstance I think we may fairly and clearly deduce the utter impossibility of the French ministers violent measures having had such an effect as some persons would persuade us: and if, Sir, all these exertions of power, and this continued flagrant violation of all the principles and practice of public credit, if these efforts have not been able to free them from more than a very inconsiderable portion of debt, and knowing at the same time that they have contracted sixteen millions of fresh debt since the peace, nothing can be clearer from all this than the utter impossibility of what has been said of the flourishing state of their finances. And at the same time, Sir, that we know these circumstances, we likewise know how much the people have been impoverished and oppressed by continuing the taxes of the war, and also by laying on new taxes since the peace.

There were other schemes and other systems started, which were made matter of clamour against the administration: one was, the fortifying system. It was proposed to add to the fortifications of Gibraltar: that, Sir, was done; and sorry I am to say, that the estimate of expences, I fear exceeded the profit. Well, Sir, not content with fortifying Gibraltar, we were to fortify England. There was to have been some central secure fortress, in order for all things of the first consequence to be removed, in case of emergency. The scheme was carried still farther, the fortifying system was extended to Ireland, there were to have been fortresses erected there also. Now, Sir, the execution of these military ideas, the non-execution of which has been made a matter of reproach to administration, would, I doubt, prove an expence which would be too heavy at least for an economical administration, and possibly after all would be exceedingly useless. These fighting, spirited, restless, magnanimous ideas, which were clothed in all the flowers of speech and figures of rhetoric, have vanished with the cockade. (Looking at Colonel Barre, and the House in a full toned rear.) Once we were told, tell us not of expence, mind not a few hundred thousand pounds upon a paltry system of economy; regard security and vigour alone; tell us not of what you save; but say, here we are more secure, there you are more strong, and here you defy the enemy. The tone is very much changed; all these pompous schemes, the neglect of which before was a matter of such reproach, have now given way to, are now melted down to a sober, sedate, home spun, economical, prudent (Looking at Barre and Burke all the time, and much laughing among the members) attention of the finances—a very sober good change, and to congratulate our orators upon the change of their ground, they are now in a more useful beat. Sir, I would not have it understood that I throw ridicule on the spirit of opposition, I know its use too well, and I never wish to see the day when a minister meets with nothing but complaisance; I would have the measures of administration ever sifted to the bottom, and the inquisitorial spirit of opposition watch over the conduct of Ministers.

There is another topic, Sir, upon which the ministry have received great condemnation; this is in relation to India affairs; The India Company slipped through your fingers, and where you received thousands you might have had millions. These, Sir, were golden dreams, the public had 2,200,000l. and I verily believe, indeed I am well convinced of it, that that was more than the moiety of what fairly came from Bengal: and as to the immense wealth which some supposed might have been commanded, it was very idle and vague in the accounts; and upon the whole of all the schemes upon paper, which have at different times been given of the state of Bengal and the revenues; I must own I have met with but one man who has seemed really to be well and authentically informed: the gentleman I mean, is now in the direction, and he is very sensible that more for the public could not have been gained. As to the system which has followed the acts of last session, all the part I have taken in their affairs has been in the conversations I have had with those gentlemen. Lessen your establishments, reduce the number of your servants, reduce your shipping, extremely different in principles from the views of patronage, with which administration has been reproached.

Sir, upon the whole, I must take the freedom of observing, that the affairs of this country are very different from what have been represented by certain gentlemen. In ten years the debt has been lessened eight millions, and taxes have been reduced; whereas in France a new debt of sixteen millions has been contracted, the old one lessened only by acts of the highest injustice, and taxes increased; the public credit of this country firm and unshaken—that of France destroyed, torn from its very foundations; the national honour, I trust, has been preserved, and national security enlarged without making us the busy bullies of Europe, thrusting into every quarrel, and subsidizing German Princes who were sure of taking part against us: and though we have been represented as weak and defenceless, and wanting connections for support; yet, Sir, before I sit down, I shall venture decisively to assert, that there is in this country, be it peace or war, spirit, wealth, credit, power, and force, sufficient to resist the efforts of any power that shall dare to insult us.

WEDNESDAY, May 25.

L O N D O N.

Letters from Vienna mention, that on the 15th of last month a fire broke out in the town of Fraumark, in which 210 houses were destroyed. Six persons lost their lives.

On Monday night a Messenger was sent from Lord Rochford's Office, with some dispatches to the Earl of Grantham, his Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Madrid.

Yesterday orders were given for the Great Council Chamber and Ball-Room at St. James's to be fitted up in a magnificent manner against his Majesty's birth-day.

The Marquis of Granby is set out to complete his travels to foreign parts.

On Monday in the afternoon, two apprentices of Mess. Spencer and Perkins, watch-tool-makers, opposite St. Sepulchre's church; an apprentice of Mr. Krasley's, in the Old Bailey, his uncle, and four other persons, took water for Greenwich; the waterman put up a sail to be the more expeditious in going down; when they got to Cuckold's Point the Wind blew very brisk, and the boat took in some water, which alarmed some of them much; but one of the company, supposed to be in liquor, jumped up to frighten the rest, and reeling on one side, they all instantly got up; by which they overset the boat, and seven of them were drowned; the eighth was taken up alive, but is dangerously ill. The waterman and his boy were with difficulty saved. The bodies of all the seven were soon after found.

THURSDAY, May 26.

L O N D O N.

The Earl of Chatham has taken a house in Pall-Mall for his residence.

Thomas Strong, Esq. is appointed one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Privy Chamber.

Letters from Gibraltar mention, that the Thames frigate, Capt. Moutry, is returned back there from Algiers with Mr. Frazer, who went as Consul, the Dey not suffering him to land; and he was told that no English Consul would be admitted there.

In the Act for regulating drovers in the streets of London, Westminster, and Borough of Southwark, among other matters, it is said that provision is to be made that all drovers shall have badges, with numbers affixed to them, to be worn on some conspicuous part; that they shall not be allowed to have dogs, or sticks with goads in them, and are only to carry whips or switches, the size of which is to be settled by the Act. Every offender to be fined, and the fine to be paid to the prosecutor.

On Tuesday a party of the horse-guards blue came on duty at Whitehall, previous to the review of the life-guards.

The New Trimmer, Capt. Wellen, from Lisbon, a missing ship, and the Ann, Ward, from Oporto, off London, are safe arrived off Dover.

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To Chelmsford Gaol, Joseph Worlidge, Joshua Dunts, Thomas Kilby, Ezekiah Barnard, James Brady, James Bratton, and Jane Carpenter, for divers felonies. Worlidge is seventeen years of age, four feet seven inches high, a Labourer, born in Northamptonshire. Dunts is about seventeen years of age, five feet eight inches high, born in Essex, a Labourer. Kilby is about eighteen, a Labourer, five feet high, and born in Middlesex. Barnard is twenty-five years of age, five feet six inches high, a Weaver, born at Braintree. Brady is an Irishman, twenty-six years of age, five feet nine inches high, by trade a Glover. Bratton was born in Suffolk, is a Sailor, thirty three years of age, five feet four inches high. Jane Carpenter is fifty years of age, and was born in Essex.

To Leicester Gaol, Benjamin Threpe and John Allen, otherwise Campbell, for felony; Thorpe is forty years of age, five feet five inches; Allen is twenty-three years of age, born at Macclesfield in Cheshire, five feet ten inches high.

To Warwick Gaol, William Bolt, for felony, born at Tarbick in Worcesterhire, twenty-two years of age, a Plater, five feet seven inches high. William Dingley, for felony, twenty six years of age, a Brass Founder, five feet six inches and a half high. Nathaniel Mander, for felony, born at Honily in Warwickhire, aged thirty-six, a Baker by trade, five feet nine inches high. William Quinney, for felony, born at Bilton, Warwickhire, aged twenty-nine, a Taylor, five feet five inches and a half high. Mary Smith, for felony, aged forty-four, born at Manchester. Hannah Edwards, for felony, aged seventeen, born at Southampton. Thomas Wheeler, for felony, aged twenty-two, five feet four inches high, a Salter by trade.

To Lincoln Castle, John Marshall, alias Parker, for burglary, born at Horlington, aged sixteen, a Labourer. Robert Sharp and Richard Welch, for felony; Sharp was born at Barrowden, in the county of Rutland, aged fifty-seven, five feet five inches high, a Bargeman; Welch is a Labourer, born at Pinchbeck, aged twenty-three, five feet five inches high. Harpur John Bumpstead, a Carpenter, born at Eye in Suffolk, aged twenty-one, five feet eight inches high, for felony; and John Wilkinson, for sheep-stealing, aged twenty-four, five feet five inches high, a Labourer, born at Louth.

To Oxford Castle, Samuel Moss, for felony, aged thirty-three, five feet six inches high, born at Abingdon, a Hemp-dresser by trade. Diana Crips, alias Moore, for felony; she is a single woman, and was born at Bampton, Oxfordshire.

To Shrewsbury Gaol, Edward Roberts and James Pritchard, for horse-stealing, both Shropshire men. Richard Jones, of Worthenbury in Flintshire, for felony. William Davis, a Shropshire man, for felony.

To Winchester Gaol, William Cook, for felony, aged twenty-three, born at Portsea, a

Rope-maker; John Holland, for felony, aged twenty-one, five feet six inches high, born at Cobner in Hampshire, by trade a Rope-maker; James Smith, for felony, aged twenty-four, five feet two inches and a half high, a Labourer; James Soal, for burglary, aged sixteen, four feet eight inches high, born at Sheet in Hants, a Labourer; John Bridgen and Thomas Eades for colouring counterfeit silver coin; Bridgen is five feet six inches high, aged twenty-two, by trade a Cooper, born at Lyphook, Hants; Eades is five feet nine inches high.

To Nottingham Gaol, William Jenever, and Jenima his wife, for burglary, he is thirty years of age, five feet nine inches high, born at Farndon in Nottinghamshire, a Labourer; she is twenty six years of age, and a short woman.

To Chester Castle, Elizabeth Hyne, for murdering her bastard child; Thomas Dean and Richard Perry, for felony; Dean is aged fifty, a Blacksmith, lived at Oxon in Cheshire.

To Stafford Gaol, John Whitehouse, for receiving stolen goods, five feet ten inches high, aged thirty-eight, lived at Weddlesbury; John Wood, Benjamin Wright, William Tonkes, and Joseph Wilkes, for divers burglaries; Wood is aged thirty-six, five feet ten inches high, and lived at Wednesbury; Wright is about five feet eight inches high; Tonke and Wilkes are about five feet seven inches high; all Staffordshire men.

To Exeter Gaol, John Channon, alias How, for horse-stealing, aged twenty two, five feet four inches high, born at Dulverton, Somersetshire, a Labourer.

To Lancaster Gaol, John Jones, for poisoning a woman, aged forty, born at Liverpool.

To York Castle, Mary Shildon, for setting fire to a barn, aged twenty, five feet four inches high, born at Sutton, near Rugby, Yorkshire; Henry Main, for the same offence, aged sixteen; Francis Frankland, for highway robbery, aged twenty-four, five feet ten inches high, born at Staithon, Yorkshire, a Taylor; William Sunderland, for cutting tenters, aged twenty seven, five feet ten inches high, a Weaver by trade, born at Halifax; Richard Atkinson, for felony, aged twenty-nine, five feet five inches high, born a Rippon; Robert Tommils, for robbery, aged forty-three, five feet seven inches high, a Weaver, born at Halifax; Thomas Spencer, for the same offence, aged forty-three, five feet ten inches high, a Weaver, born at Halifax; Matthew Normington and Thomas Clayton for the same offence; Normington is aged thirty-four, five feet six inches high, a Weaver, born near Halifax; Clayton is aged forty, five feet six inches high, a Weaver, and born near Halifax.

OBSERVATION.

If the Keepers of the County Gaols continue punctually to make a weekly return to the above office of the names and descriptions of the offenders committed to their charge, it must be the means of recovering many prisoners that have broke Gaol, and of detecting many notorious criminals who have committed offences in the counties from whence they have escaped; and if the Post-Masters in the different parts of England pay an exact attention to the directions they have received from the Hon. the Post-Master General, in sending an immediate account of every robbery that comes to their knowledge, with the best description of the offenders, the whole state of criminal matters that arise within the course of the week, will be contained in this Paper, the Public Advertiser, and the Gazetteer, to which therefore we refer Pawnbrokers, Silversmiths, Dealers in Cloaths, and Horse Dealers, to prevent their buying or receiving stolen goods or horses; for as it is natural for offenders who escape justice in the country to fly towards London for shelter, such occurrences, together with those that arise in town, are advertised in these two daily papers; and as it is also a common for offenders, who escape justice in this metropolis, to fly into the country or shelter, these occurrences are constantly advertised in the HUE and CRY: by these reciprocal methods escapes must be rendered difficult, the evil-disposed deterred from involving themselves and families in distress; the number of capital offenders lessened, and the lives of many of his Majesty's subjects thereby happily saved, to the joy of humanity, and the honour of civil policy.

WEDNESDAY, May 25.

L O N D O N.

Letters from Vienna mention, that on the 15th of last month a fire broke out in the town of Fraumark, in which 210 houses were destroyed. Six persons lost their lives.

On Monday night a Messenger was sent from Lord Rochford's Office, with some dispatches to the Earl of Grantham, his Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Madrid.

Yesterday orders were given for the Great Council Chamber and Ball-Room at St. James's to be fitted up in a magnificent manner against his Majesty's birth-day.

The Marquis of Granby is set out to complete his travels to foreign parts.

On Monday in the afternoon, two apprentices of Mess. Spencer and Perkins, watch-tool-makers, opposite St. Sepulchre's church; an apprentice of Mr. Keasley's, in the Old Bailey, his uncle, and four other persons, took water for Greenwich; the waterman put up a Lill to be the more expeditious in going down; when they got to Cuckold's Point the Wind blew very brisk, and the boat took in some water, which alarmed some of them much; but one of the company, supposed to be in liquor, jumped up to frighten the rest, and reeling on one side, they all instantly got up; by which they overlet the boat, and seven of them were drowned; the eighth was taken up alive, but is dangerously ill. The waterman and his boy were with difficulty saved. The bodies of all the seven were soon after found.

THURSDAY, May 26.

L O N D O N.

The Earl of Chatham has taken a house in Pall-Mall for his residence.

Thomas Strong, Esq. is appointed one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Privy Chamber.

Letters from Gibraltar mention, that the Thames frigate, Capt. Moutry, is returned back there from Algiers with Mr. Frazer, who went as Consul, the Dey not suffering him to land; and he was told that no English Consul would be admitted there.

In the Act for regulating drovers in the streets of London, Westminster, and Borough of Southwark, among other matters, it is said that provision is to be made that all drovers shall have badges, with numbers affixed to them, to be worn on some conspicuous part; that they shall not be allowed to have dogs, or sticks with goads in them, and are only to carry whips or switches, the size of which is to be settled by the Act. Every offender to be fined, and the fine to be paid to the prosecutor.

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